# THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1799. [No. 1964.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.



FOR SALE,

*At C. FOWLER & Company's Store*

The Cargo of the Brig Adventure, from Copenhagen, consisting of

Swedish Iron—Hemp—Russia and Ravens Duck—German Linens.

*A L S O,*

An Assortment of GROCERIES, as usual.

*Newport, Nov.* 25, 1799.

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JAMES CENTER

Informs the Public, that he has just received from New-York and Boston,

*A handsome Assortment of PERFUMERY,*

And now selling at his Shop, opposite Gen. Martin's, in Thames-street, viz.

A very elegant Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dressing Boxes; Morocco Pocket-Books; Marechal, Violet and common Hair-Powder; Essence of Lemons, Bergamot, Lavender, and Jonquil, in small Bottles; soft Pomatum of different Scents; Hard Ditto; Milk of Roses; Windsor scented shaving Soap; common Ditto; Razors of the first Quality, warranted; Inferior Ditto; Powder Boxes and Bags; Down and Silk Puffs; Clothes Brushes; Shaving, Tooth, Buckle, Shoe, and Comb Ditto; Hones; Armand and Madle Wash Balls; genuine white and buff Ball for cleaning Clothes; Powder; Knives; Court Plaster; Watch-Chains; Seals and Keys; Patent Shoe Blacking; common Ditto; Silk Purses; Playing Cards; Ladies Turtleshell Clasps; Tooth-Powder, Snuff-Boxes; Ivory and Horn Combs of all Kinds; Cork-Screws; curling, craping and pinching Irons; Jack and Penknives; elastic and common Razor-Straps; Silk Hat-Cases; Suspenders; Walking Sticks; Ink-Powder and Cakes; Looking Glasses; Johnston's Asiatic Balsam for restoring and thickening the Hair; Cauls for Wigs; Hair-Ribbon, &c. &c.

*Newport, Nov.* 26, 1799.

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All Persons having Demands against the Estate of EDWARD BARKER, late of Middletown, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

ELISHA BARKER, *Administrator.*

*Middletown, Nov.* 26, 1799.

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FOR SALE,

A good FARM, containing 256 Acres of Land, pleasantly situated, partly in Colchester, and partly in Lebanon.—Said Farm is well wooded and watered; has orcharding sufficient for 100 Barrels of Cider yearly; there is Two good Dwelling-Houses, Two good Barns, and other convenient Out-houses, a good Well of Water at each House, which never fails. Said Farm will be sold cheap, if applied for soon.——For further Particulars inquire of Capt. *John Randall*, Stonington, or *Elias Palmer* living on the Premises.

*Colchester, Nov.* 1, 1799.

---

RUNAWAY on Saturday Evening, a black Woman, named ROSE PHILLIPS; a lusty, middle aged Woman; and took with her a Boy, named John Brayton, or the said Brayton took her away with him; whether is the Truth, is best known to themselves.

The Woman was purchased by me, and set free on Condition of serving Three Years; of which Term, about one Half remains unexpired. Therefore I hereby forewarn any Person from harbouring or employing the said Rose, as they will answer the same on the Penalty of the Law.

And Notice is given to the said John Brayton, that if ever he is caught within this State, he may depend on being prosecuted for Damages.——Unless it appears he had (before or since) married the said Rose; in that Case, I am willing to pardon him.

SAMUEL TEAM.

*Portsmouth, Nov.* 5, 1799.

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ROBERT LAWTON

*Respectfully informs his old Customers, his Friends, and the Public, that he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store in Thames-street, Three Doors below the Post-Office,*

AN elegant Variety of fashionable GOODS, adapted to the approaching Season;—which are, in Addition to his former beautiful Assortment of Satins, India Lutestrings, Modes, Calicoes, Chintzes, Linens, Ladies Hats, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be sold at a very low Advance.

Those who will please to call at his Store, he flatters himself, will not be disappointed in the Quality of his Goods, the Prices of them, or the Treatment they will receive.

*Newport, Nov.* 26, 1799.

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TO LET,

A convenient Dwelling-House, in a pleasant Part of the Town. Inquire of the Printer.

*26th Nov.*

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*One Cent Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 8th inst. an indented Apprentice, by the Name of JOSIAS A. GARDNER, about 16 Years of Age, light Complexion, short Hair, about five Feet high; had on when he went away, a blue Jacket and Trowsers. This is to caution all Persons from harbouring or trusting said Runaway—and all Captains of Vessels from shipping or taking him on board, as they would answer the Penalty of the Law.

JOHN BARBER.

*Newport, Nov.* 19, 1799.

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*JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,*

Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; Havanna Ditto by the Box; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogshead; Molasses by the Hogshead; Flour by the Barrel; prime Pork by the Barrel; Pimento by the Bag; Rosin by the Barrel; Powder by the Cask; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; and 250 Gin Cases.

—A L S O—

LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets, Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

*Newport, Nov.* 4, 1799.

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*NEWPORT* and *NEW-LONDON*

New Line of S T A G E S:

From New-London to Newport, twice a Week, through Groton, Stonington, Westerly, Charlestown, and South-Kingstown, &c.

(FOR THE WINTER SEASON)

*—AS FOLLOWS:—*

Leave New-London, Mondays and Thursdays, at 9, A. M.

Arrive at Newport, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12, A. M.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Newport, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2, P. M.

Arrive at New-London, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6, P. M.

EACH Passenger pays from New-London Ferry to Narraganset Ferry, Three Dollars; the Remainder of the Road pays Fourpence Halfpenny per Mile, and are allowed Fourteen Pounds Baggage, each:——One Hundred Pounds extra Baggage pays the same as a Passenger.

Passengers at *Newport* may apply to Mr. *Townsend's*; and at *New-London*, at Mr. *Frink's* Tavern, where the Driver will call previous to his leaving those Places.

ALL Favours will be gratefully received, and thankfully acknowledged, by the Public's obedient and very humble Servants,

PETER CRARY & CO.

*Stonington-Port, October* 21, 1799.


## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25.

*The ship Fanny, Capt. Brame, arrived on Saturday evening from Glasgow. A respectable commercial house in this city has favoured the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with Glasgow papers to the first of October, and London to the thirtieth September, being ten days later than any European Intelligence hitherto received in America. The speech of the King of Great-Britain to Parliament at the opening of the session—the official details of the check received by the Anglo-Russian army in Holland—and the account of the situation of affairs in Italy and Germany, claiming our principal attention, we have selected them in preference to any other information. We have yet on hand a considerable quantity of interesting matter, which is in reserve for our next and succeeding papers.*

LONDON, Sept. 24.

HIS MAJESTY's SPEECH.

This day His Majesty went in State to the House of Peers, and being seated on the Throne, delivered the following most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I HAVE called you together at this unusual season, in order to recommend it to you, to consider of the propriety of enabling me, without delay, to avail myself, to a further extent, of the Voluntary Services of the Militia, at a moment when an increase of our active force abroad may be productive of the most important and beneficial consequences.

We have seen the happy effects of the measure which you adopted on this subject in the last session; and the forces which I was thereby enabled to employ, have already displayed, in the face of the enemy a courage, discipline, and steadiness worthy of the character of British soldiers. In the short interval since the close of the last session, our situation and prospects have under the blessings of Providence, improved beyond the most sanguine expectation.

The abilities and valour of the Commanders and troops of the combined imperial armies, have continued to be eminently displayed. The deliverance of Italy may now be considered as secured by the result of a campaign equal in splendour and success to any the most brilliant recorded in history: and I have had the heart-felt satisfaction of seeing the valour of my fleets and armies successfully employed to the assistance of my allies, to the support of our just cause, and to the advancement of the most important interests of the British empire.

The kingdom of Naples has been rescued from the French yoke, and restored to the dominion of its lawful sovereign; and my former connections with that power have been renewed.

The French expedition to Egypt has continued to be productive of calamity and disgrace to our enemies; while its ultimate views against our eastern possessions have been utterly confounded.

The desperate attempt which they lately made to extricate themselves from their difficulties, has been defeated by the courage of the Turkish forces, directed by the skill, and animated by the heroism of a British officer with a small portion of my naval force under his command; and the overthrow of that restless and perfidious power, who instigated by the artifices, and deluded by the promises of the French, had entered into their ambitious and destructive projects in India, has placed the British interests in that quarter of the globe in a state of solid and permanent security. The vigilance, decision, and wisdom of the governor general in council, on this great and important occasion, and the tried abilities and valour of the commanders, officers, and troops employed under his direction, are entitled to my highest praise.

There is, I trust, every reason to expect that the effort which I am making for the deliverance of the United Provinces, will prove successful.

The British arms have rescued from the possession of the enemy the principal port and naval arsenal of the Dutch republic and although we have to regret the loss of many brave men in a subsequent attack against the enemy, whose position enabled them to obstruct our progress, I have the strongest ground to expect that the skill of my generals, and the determined resolution and intrepidity of my troops and those of my allies will soon surmount every obstacle, and that the fleet which, under the usurped dominion of France was destined to co-operate in the Invasion of these Islands, may speedily, I trust, under its antient standard, partake in the glory of restoring the religion, liberty, and Independence of those Provinces, so long in intimate union and alliance with this country.

While you rejoice with me in these events, which add so much lustre to the British character, you will, I am persuaded, as cordially join in the sentiments so justly due to the conduct of my good and faithful ally the Emperor of Russia. To his magnanimity and wisdom, directing to so many quarters of Europe the force of his extensive and powerful Empire, we are in a great degree indebted for the success of our own efforts, as well as for the rapid and favourable change in the general situation of affairs. I have directed copies to be laid before you, of those engagements which have consolidated and cemented a connection so consonant to the permanent interests of my Empire, and so important at the present moment, to every part of the civilized World.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

The ample supplies which you have granted to me in the course of the last session, will, I trust, so nearly provide for the exigencies of the public service, even on the extensive scale which our present operations require, as to enable me, without further aid, to continue those exertions to the close of the present year; but, in order to afford you the convenience of a longer recess, I recommend it to you to consider of providing for the expence which will be necessary in the early part of the ensuing year; and with this view, I have ordered the proper estimates to be laid before you.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

In pursuance of your recommendation, I judged it proper to communicate to my two Houses of Parliament in Ireland, at the close of their last session, the sentiments which you had expressed to me respecting an Incorporating Union with that Kingdom.

The experience of every day confirms me in the persuasion, that signal benefit will be derived to both Countries from that important measure; and I trust that the disposition of my parliament there, will be found to correspond with that which you have manifested for the accomplishment of a work which tends so much to add to the security and happiness of all my Irish subjects, and to consolidate the strength and prosperity of the Empire.

OF BUONAPARTE.

Yesterday a despatch reached Mr. Dundas's Office from Sir Sidney Smith, brought with the East-India Company's over-land express from Constantinople.——This despatch contains a very long detail of another and most decisive Victory obtained in the field, by Sir Sidney, over Buonaparte.—Almost all the French officers of rank were made prisoners, and Buonaparte himself very narrowly escaped.

DUKE OF YORK's LETTER.

*From the London Gazette Extraordinary.*

*Downing-Street, Sept.* 24.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*Head-Quarters, Schagen Burg, Sept* 22.

S I R,

In my despatch of the 16th inst. I acquainted you with my intention of making an attack upon the whole of the enemy's position, the moment the reinforcements joined. Upon the 19th, every necessary arrangement being made, the army moved forward in four principal columns, in the following order: The left column under the command of Lieut. General Sir Ralph Abercromby, consisting of

Two squadrons of the 18th light dragoons
Major-Gen. the Earl of Chatham's brigade,
Major-General Moore's brigade,
First battalion of British Grenadiers of the line,
First battalion of Light Infantry of the line,

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*Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug, Sept* 22.

S I R,

In my despatch of the 16th inst. I acquainted you with my intention of making an attack upon the whole of the enemy's position, the moment the reinforcements joined. Upon the 19th, every necessary arrangement being made, the army moved forward in four principal columns, in the following order: The left column under the command of Lieut. General Sir Ralph Abercromby, consisting of

Two squadrons of the 18th light dragoons,
Major-Gen. the Earl of Chatham's brigade,
Major-General Moore's brigade,
First battalion of British Grenadiers of the line,
First battalion of Light-Infantry of the line,

The 25th and 55th regiments, under Col. Macdonald, deſtined to turn the enemy's right on the Zuyder-Zee, marched at ſix o'clock on the evening of the 18th.

The columns on the right, the firſt commanded by Lieut. Gen. d'Hermann, conſiſting of

The 7th Light-Dragoons,
Twelve battalions of Ruſſians, and
Major-General Manners' brigade;

The ſecond commanded by Lieut. Gen. Dundas, conſiſting of
Two ſquadrons of the 11th Light-Dragoons,
Two brigades of Foot-Guards, and
Major-General his Highneſs Prince William's brigade;

The third column, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir James Pulteney, conſiſting of
Two ſquadrons of the 11th Light-Dragoons,
Major-General Don's brigade,
Major-General Coote's brigade;
marched from the poſitions they occupied at day-break, the morning of the 19th.

The object of the firſt column was, to drive the enemy from the heights of Camper Duyne, the villages under theſe heights, and finally to take poſſeſſion of Bergen; the ſecond was to force the enemy's poſition at Welmenhuyſen and Schoreldam, and to co-operate with the column under Lieut. Gen. d'Hermann; and the third to take poſſeſſion of Ouds Carſpel, at the head of the Lange-Dyke, a great road leading from Alkmaer. It is neceſſary to obſerve, that the country in which we had to act, preſented in every direction the moſt formidable obſtacles.—The enemy upon their left occupied to great advantage the high ſand-hills, which extend from the ſea in front of Petten to the town of Bergen, and were entrenched in three intermediate villages. The country over which the columns under Lieut. Generals Dundas and Sir James Pulteney had to move for the attack of the fortified poſts of Walmenhuyſen, Schoreldam, and the Lange-Dyke, is a plain, interſected every three or four hundred yards, by broad, deep, wet ditches and canals. The bridges acroſs the only two or three roads which led to theſe places were deſtroyed, and abbatis were laid at different diſtances. Lieut. Gen. d'Hermann's column commenced its attack, which was conducted with the greateſt ſpirit and gallantry, at half paſt three o'clock in the morning, and by eight had ſucceeded in ſo great a degree, as to be in poſſeſſion of Bergen. In the wooded country which ſurrounds this village, the principal force of the enemy was placed; and the Ruſſian troops advancing with an intrepidity which overlooked the formidable reſiſtance with which they were to meet, had not retained that order which was neceſſary to preſerve the advantage they had gained; and they were, in conſequence, after a moſt vigorous reſiſtance, obliged to retire from Bergen (where, I am much concerned to ſtate, Lieut. Generals d'Hermann and Tchertchekoff were made priſoners, the latter dangerouſly wounded) and fell back upon Schore, which village they were alſo forced to abandon, but which was immediately retaken by Major-General Manners' brigade, notwithſtanding the very heavy fire of the enemy. Here this brigade was immediately reinforced by two battalions of Ruſſians, which had co-operated with Lieut. Gen. Dundas in the attack of Walmenhuyſen, by Major-General d'Oyley's brigade of Guards, and the 35th regiment, under the command of his Highneſs Prince William. The action was renewed by theſe troops for a conſiderable time with ſucceſs, but the entire want of ammunition on the part of the Ruſſians, and the exhauſted ſtate of the whole corps engaged in that particular ſituation, obliged them to retire, which they did in good order, upon Petten and the Zyder Sluys.

As ſoon as it was ſufficiently light, the attack upon the village of Walmenheyſen, where the enemy was ſtrongly poſted with cannon, was made by Lieut. Gen. Dundas. Three battalions of Ruſſians, who formed a ſeparate corps, deſtined to co-operate from Krabbendam in this attack, commanded by Major-General Sedmoratzky, very gallantly ſtormed the village on its left flank, while at the ſame time it was entered on the right by the 1ſt regiment of guards. The grenadier battalion of the guards had been previouſly detached to march upon Schoreldam, on the left of Lieut. General d'Harmann's column, as was the third regiment of guards, and the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment, to keep up the communication with that under Lieut. Gen. Sir James Pulteney.—The remainder of Lieut. Gen. Dundas's column, which after taking poſſeſſion of Walmenhuyſen, had been joined by the 1ſt battalion of the 5th regiment, marched againſt Schoreldam, which place they maintained under a very heavy and galling fire until the troops engaged on their right had retired at the concluſion of the action.

The column under Lieut. Gen. Sir James Pulteney, proceeded to its object of attack at the time appointed, and after overcoming the greateſt difficulties and the moſt determined oppoſition, carried by ſtorm the principal poſts of Ouds Carſpel at the head of the Lange Dyke; upon which occaſion, the 40th regiment, under the command of Col. Spencer, embraced a favourable opportunity which preſented itſelf, of highly diſtinguiſhing themſelves. This point was defended by the chief force of the Batavian army, under the command of Gen. Daendels. The circumſtances however which occurred on the right rendered it impoſſible to profit by this brilliant exploit, which will ever reflect the higheſt credit on the general officers and troops engaged in it; and made it neceſſary to withdraw Lieut. Gen. Pulteney's column from the poſition which he had taken within a ſhort diſtance of Alkmaer. The ſame circumſtances led to the neceſſity of recalling the corps under Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had proceeded without interruption to Hourne, of which city he had taken poſſeſſion, together with its garriſon. The whole of the army therefore re-occupied its former poſition.

The well grounded hopes I had entertained of complete ſucceſs in this operation and which were fully juſtified by the reſult of the three, and by the firſt ſucceſſes of the fourth attack upon the right, add to the great diſappointment I muſt naturally feel on this occaſion; but the circumſtances which have occurred I ſhould have conſidered of very little general importance, had I not to lament the loſs of many brave officers and ſoldiers, both of his Majeſty's and the Ruſſian troops, who have fallen. The gallantry diſplayed by the troops engaged, the ſpirit with which they overcame every obſtacle which nature and art oppoſed to them, and the cheerfulneſs with which they maintained the fatigues of an action which laſted without intermiſſion from half paſt three o'clock in the morning, until five in the afternoon, are beyond my powers to deſcribe or to extol. Their exertions fully entitle them to the admiration and gratitude of their King and Country.

Having thus faithfully detailed the events of this firſt attack, and paid the tribute of regret due to the diſtinguiſhed merit of thoſe who fell, I have much conſolation in being enabled to ſtate that the efforts which have been made, although not crowned with immediate ſucceſs, ſo far from militating againſt the general object of the campaign, promiſe to be highly uſeful to our future operations. The capture of ſixty officers and upwards of three thouſand men, and the deſtruction of ſixteen pieces of cannon, with large ſupplies of ammunition, which the interſected nature of the country did not admit of being withdrawn, are convincing proofs that the loſs of the enemy in the field has been far ſuperior to our own; and in addition to this, it is material to ſtate, that nearly fifteen thouſand of the allied troops had unavoidably no ſhare in this action.

In viewing the ſeveral circumſtances which occurred during this arduous day, I cannot avoid expreſſing the obligations I owe to Lieut. Generals Dundas and Sir James Pulteney, for their able aſſiſtance; and alſo to mention my great ſatisfaction at the conduct of Major Generals his Highneſs Prince William, D'Oyley, Manners, Burrard, and Don, to whoſe ſpirited exertions the credit gained by the brigades commanded by them is greatly to be imputed.

Capt. Sir Home Popham and the ſeveral Officers of my Staff, exerted themſelves to the utmoſt and rendered me moſt eſſential ſervice. I feel alſo much indebted to the ſpirited conduct of a detachment of ſeamen, under the direction of Sir H. Popham and Capt. Godfrey of the Navy, in the conduct of three gun boats, each carrying one twelve pound carronade, which acted with conſiderable effect on the Alkmaer Canal; nor muſt I omit expreſſing my acknowledgements to the Ruſſian Major Generals Eſſen, Sidmoratzky and Schutroff. I tranſmit herewith returns of the killed, wounded and miſſing.

I am Sir, yours,
FREDERICK.

P. S. Not having yet received returns of the loſs ſuſtained by the Ruſſian troops, I can only obſerve, that I underſtand their loſs in killed, wounded, and miſſing amounts to 1500 men.

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The following was brought to England by a Cartel which reached Dover from Dunkirk laſt night.

## BULLETIN,

Addreſſed to the Adminiſtration of the Commune of Dunkirk, by the Miniſter of the French Republic at the Hague.

"On the 19th September, the Ruſſians attacked the French and Batavian army.—An action took place near the town of Berghen. The Ruſſians left 2000 dead on the field of battle, and 2000 of them were priſoners, with 20 pieces of cannon. The Batavian diviſion rivalled us in courage, and did wonders. The National guards were ambitious to take a part in the action, and the volunteers of Rotterdam and of Delft have particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

Hague, 19th Sept. 1799—11 in the evening. *(Signed)*

"FLORENT GUIOT,
Miniſter of the French Republic.
(A true Copy)
*(Signed)*
"MARYENS, *Secretary.*"

## COPENHAGEN, Sept. 14.

The merchants of this place have now received information that the Emperor of Ruſſia has come to a determination to prohibit all Daniſh and Norwegian ſhips from entering any of his ports; and for that purpoſe has iſſued the following Proclamation:

"Whereas, in the city of Copenhagen and throughout the whole kingdom of Denmark, Clubs and Societies have been formed, upon principles ſimilar to thoſe which have brought about the Revolution in France, and overturned the lawful monarchical powers of that country, and whereas theſe have been permitted by the Daniſh Government, it is ordered by us, that all Daniſh ſhips of war, as well as merchantmen, and alſo all ſubjects of that kingdom, ſhall be ſtrictly forbid to enter into any of the ports of our dominions."

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## FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Sept. 15.

The main forces under Prince Charles, are ſaid to have made a powerful diverſion and to have penetrated acroſs the Rhine into Alſace; the laſt preciſe accounts from that army left the head-quarters at Donaueſchingen.

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## MILAN, September 3.

On the 30th of Auguſt, a dreadful accident happened in the citadel of Aleſſandria. The magazine of bombs caught fire, and was blown up into the air, with a moſt tremendous exploſion. About 100 men loſt their lives on this occaſion, and ſeveral were wounded. All the windows in Aleſſandria were ſhattered, and many of the houſes ſuffered conſiderable damage.

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## BRUSSELS, Sept. 16.

Letters from Weſel ſtate, that the whole Pruſſian army deſtined to defend the line of neutrality, has been in motion for ſeveral days; on the 12th a part of the army arrived at Rees, which is to encamp on the Banks of the Rhine; it will be compoſed of ſeveral battalions and ſquadrons, a company of artillery and two batteries.

All theſe troops form a total of 15,000 men. Their aſſembling upon the frontiers of Holland is alarming, at a time when a body of Dutch emigrants is about to penetrate into Guelderland, and when the Hereditary Prince of Orange, only waits a favourable opportunity of advancing into the Province of Over-Yſſel.

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## MANHEIM, Sept. 11.

The army under the command of General Muller, has burned the town of Phillipſburgh to the ground, becauſe the inhabitants refuſed to ſurrender. Three advanced redoubts, fortified with palliſades, and mounted with cannon, which defended the entrance of the place, were intended to be attacked, when it was learnt that two columns, conſiſting of 15,000 Auſtrians, under the command of the Archduke Charles, were already partly at Louiſbourg, and the reſt about to enter Stutgard. The army of the Rhine not being ſufficiently ſtrong to continue the ſiege, and being obliged at the ſame time to oppoſe their troops to thoſe which had arrived to raiſe it, made an attempt to repaſs the Rhine, after having put Phillipſburg in an uninhabitable ſtate, and having made an extremely uſeful diverſion.

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## PARIS, Sept. 22.

Letters from the Hague of the 12th inſt. ſtate that great diſſatisfaction has ſhewn itſelf among the Dutch troops, which was the cauſe of the failure of the French attack on the enemy's lines in Holland on the 10th inſt. The Dutch ran away in ſuch numbers towards Haerlem, that it was found neceſſary to ſhut the gates againſt them.

Though our army left the field of battle at Novi, that action muſt ever cauſe the moſt dreadful ſenſations to our enemies. Moreau brought back our troops with complete ſucceſs to their former poſts, and they were ſo little diſpirited by what they ſuffered, that eight days after, the enemy thinking to ſurprize one of our diviſions, was ſurpriſed himſelf, and we took 5000 priſoners. This intelligence is authentic. Our ſoldiers have leſs ſuffered from the ſwords of the Ruſſians than from the want of ſubſiſtence.—They are in want of proviſions and cloaths, and if not furniſhed with them, every thing is loſt. Deſertion has already commenced among them, and upwards of 3000 of them have deſerted to the enemy, almoſt famiſhed and naked.

The Directory have decreed that there ſhall be formed between Maeſtricht and Bruſſels a new army, to be called "The Army of the North."

There was in the night of the 24th Fructidor a meeting of a number of the members of the two councils at the apartments of Barras, compoſed of the leaders and the men of the greateſt influence of different ſentiments. This conference had for its end mutual explanations, and to reconcile all parties.

Succours to the Batavian army are pouring in from all quarters. 6000 French have been detached from Belgium, and the 15,000 men who were encamped at Liege have alſo orders to march thither.

Bernadotte, the miniſter at war, has been diſmiſſed. The Directory ſay they accept his reſignation, which he denies having given in.—A number of Jacobins, who were in different employments, reſigned on his diſmiſſal. He is ſucceeded by Dubois Crance.

Groupes of people continue to form about the Palace of the Council of Five Hundred, but the armed force diſperſes them.

The Dutch General Daendels, on the 8th inſt. iſſued an order, that every place diſplaying the Orange flag ſhould be ſet on fire, and that the Batavian troops ſhould fire on every perſon wearing a cockade of that deſcription.

The Emperor of Ruſſia is on his way to Vienna. That monarch was expected at Limberg on the 10th inſt. He travels under the title of the Count of Moſcow. The Empreſs, the young Grand Duke, and a young Princeſs, will accompany him to Vienna.

Maſſena writes to the Directory from the head-quarters at Lentzbourg, dated the 14th September—

"*Citizens Directors,*

"The lateſt accounts which have been tranſmitted me by Generals Molitor and Mortier, inform me, that the loſs of the enemy in the affairs of Glaris and Wollishoffen, is infinitely more conſiderable than we learnt by former accounts, and that an Auſtrian General has been killed."

September 23.

They write from Gavi, under date of Sept. 7: "This morning the Auſtrians precipitately abandoned the poſitions of Carefio, Elbriſco, Parodi, &c. carrying with them all their artillery. They retired in two columns, one of which has taken the road towards Seravelle, and the other has directed its march towards St. Chriſtopher. Thus our communication with Genoa is re-eſtabliſhed.

"Moreau is marching towards Novi—This unexpected movement is in conſequence, it is ſaid, of Championet's advancing with great expedition into the Milaneſe. It is to prevent the junction of theſe three corps, that Suwarrow has retreated."

The diſcuſſions in the Councils, which the length of our Parliamentary Report obliges us to omit, appear to have been conducted with ſome warmth.

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## LONDON, October 1.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS, September 30.

Colonel Gaſcoigne brought up a petition from the Merchants of Liverpool, praying relief for the Weſt-India Merchants; the object a mere temporary loan to meet the preſent exigency, ariſing from the great quantity of Weſt-India produce on hand. Half a million was the ſum aſked for, and two millions and a half of produce was now lying dead in the ſingle port of Liverpool.—There were now 190,000 hogſheads of ſugar on hand, and yet a trifling demand. He concluded with moving leave to lay ſaid petition on the table.

To a queſtion from the Speaker, Colonel Gaſcoigne ſaid, the Merchants would give ample ſecurity, that no eventual loſs ſhould fall on the Public.

Mr. Pitt thought the difficulty a ſerious one, and the caſe one of thoſe few in which the Houſe ought to grant relief.

The bill to enable his Majeſty to avail himſelf of the farther ſervice of the Militia went through a committee. On the queſtion for going into the above Committee, Mr. Jones conceived it would be a ſpecies of ſwindling to keep the Dutch fleet, if we did not ſucceed in reſtoring the Stadtholder.

Mr. Tierney thought alſo, that the getting the Fleet, as we did, bound us to purſue the plan for the reſtoration of the Stadtholder, notwithſtanding what difficulties ſhould ariſe.

Mr. Pitt ſaid there was no ſuch engagement, though, in honour, we were bound to uſe every exertion for that effect. At the ſame time he took that opportunity of declaring, that nothing had happened to leſſen our aſſurance of ſucceſs for that, ſince the ſhort time this ſubject was laſt diſcuſſed, advice had been received from our fleets, that they had been received in more than one or two towns as Deliverers, and that the ſtandard of the ancient Government was erected.

The Report of the Militia bill was then brought up, and ordered to be received to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, the Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply, on which the following reſolutions were moved and agreed to.

That 120,000 ſeamen, including 22,690 marines, be granted to his majeſty for the ſervice of two lunar months, commencing the 1ſt of January 1800—A ſum of 444,000l. for wages for the ſame, at the rate of 1l. 17s. per man, for the above period—A ſum of 436,000l. for maintenance at the rate of 1l. 18s. per man.—A ſum of 720,000l. for wear and tear of ſhips, at the rate of 6l. a man per month—A ſum of 60,000l. for ordnance, at the rate of 5s. per month—

The 23d and 55th regiments, under Col. Macdonald, deſtined to turn the enemy's right on the Zuyder-Zee, marched at ſix o'clock on the evening of the 18th.

The columns on the right, the firſt commanded by Lieut. Gen. d'Hermann, conſiſting of

The 7th Light-Dragoons,
Twelve battalions of Ruſſians, and
Major-General Manners' brigade;

The ſecond commanded by Lieut. Gen. Dundas, conſiſting of
Two ſquadrons of the 11th Light-Dragoons,
Two brigades of Foot-Guards, and
Major-General his Highneſs Prince William's brigade;

The third column, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir James Pulteney, conſiſting of
Two ſquadrons of the 11th Light-Dragoons,
Major-General Don's brigade,
Major-General Coote's brigade;
marched from the poſitions they occupied at day-break, the morning of the 19th.

The object of the firſt column was, to drive the enemy from the heights of Camper Duyne, the villages under theſe heights, and finally to take poſſeſſion of Bergen; the ſecond was to force the enemy's poſition at Welmenhuyſen and Schoreldam, and to co-operate with the column under Lieut. Gen. d'Hermann; and the third to take poſſeſſion of Ouds Carſpel, at the head of the Lange-Dyke, a great road leading from Alkmaer. It is neceſſary to obſerve, that the country in which we had to act, preſented in every direction the moſt formidable obſtacles.—The enemy upon their left occupied to great advantage the high ſand-hills, which extend from the ſea in front of Petten to the town of Bergen, and were entrenched in three intermediate villages. The country over which the columns under Lieut. Generals Dundas and Sir James Pulteney had to move for the attack of the fortified poſts of Walmenhuyſen, Schoreldam, and the Lange-Dyke, is a plain, interſected every three or four hundred yards, by broad, deep, wet ditches and canals. The bridges acroſs the only two or three roads which led to theſe places were deſtroyed, and abbatis were laid at different diſtances. Lieut. Gen. d'Hermann's column commenced its attack, which was conducted with the greateſt ſpirit and gallantry, at half paſt three o'clock in the morning, and by eight had ſucceeded in ſo great a degree, as to be in poſſeſſion of Bergen. In the wooded country which ſurrounds this village, the principal force of the enemy was placed; and the Ruſſian troops advancing with an intrepidity which overlooked the formidable reſiſtance with which they were to meet, had not retained that order which was neceſſary to preſerve the advantage they had gained; and they were, in conſequence, after a moſt vigorous reſiſtance, obliged to retire from Bergen (where, I am much concerned to ſtate, Lieut. Generals d'Hermann and Tchertchekoff were made priſoners, the latter dangerouſly wounded) and fell back upon Schore, which village they were alſo forced to abandon, but which was immediately retaken by Major-General Manners' brigade, notwithſtanding the very heavy fire of the enemy. Here this brigade was immediately reinforced by two battalions of Ruſſians, which had co-operated with Lieut. Gen. Dundas in the attack of Walmenhuyſen, by Major-General d'Oyley's brigade of Guards, and the 35th regiment, under the command of his Highneſs Prince William. The action was renewed by theſe troops for a conſiderable time with ſucceſs, but the entire want of ammunition on the part of the Ruſſians, and the exhauſted ſtate of the whole corps engaged in that particular ſituation, obliged them to retire, which they did in good order, upon Petten and the Zyder Sluys.

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In viewing the ſeveral circumſtances which occurred during this arduous day, I cannot avoid expreſſing the obligations I owe to Lieut. Generals Dundas and Sir James Pulteney, for their able aſſiſtance; and alſo to mention my great ſatisfaction at the conduct of Major Generals his Highneſs Prince William, D'Oyley, Manners, Burrard, and Don, to whoſe ſpirited exertions the credit gained by the brigades commanded by them is greatly to be imputed.

Capt. Sir Home Popham and the ſeveral Officers of my Staff, exerted themſelves to the utmoſt and rendered me moſt eſſential ſervice. I feel alſo much indebted to the ſpirited conduct of a detachment of ſeamen, under the direction of Sir H. Popham and Capt. Godfrey of the Navy, in the conduct of three gun boats, each carrying one twelve pound carronade, which acted with conſiderable effect on the Alkmaer Canal; nor muſt I omit expreſſing my acknowledgements to the Ruſſian Major Generals Eſſen, Sidmoratzky and Schutroff. I tranſmit herewith returns of the killed, wounded and miſſing.

I am Sir, yours,
FREDERICK.

P. S. Not having yet received returns of the loſs ſuſtained by the Ruſſian troops, I can only obſerve, that I underſtand their loſs in killed, wounded, and miſſing amounts to 1500 men.

The following was brought to England by a Cartel which reached Dover from Dunkirk laſt night.

BULLETIN,

Addreſſed to the Adminiſtration of the Commune of Dunkirk, by the Miniſter of the French Republic at the Hague.

"On the 19th September, the Ruſſians attacked the French and Batavian army.—An action took place near the town of Berghen. The Ruſſians left 2000 dead on the field of battle, and 2000 of them were priſoners, with 20 pieces of cannon. The Batavian diviſion rivalled us in courage, and did wonders. The National guards were ambitious to take a part in the action, and the volunteers of Rotterdam and of Delft have particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

Hague, 19th Sept. 1799—11 in the evening. (Signed)

"FLORENT GUIOT,
Miniſter of the French Republic.
(A true Copy)
(Signed)
"MARYENS, *Secretary.*"

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 14.

The merchants of this place have now received information that the Emperor of Ruſſia has come to a determination to prohibit all Daniſh and Norwegian ſhips from entering any of his ports; and for that purpoſe has iſſued the following Proclamation:

"Whereas, in the city of Copenhagen and throughout the whole kingdom of Denmark, Clubs and Societies have been formed, upon principles ſimilar to thoſe which have brought about the Revolution in France, and overturned the lawful monarchical powers of that country, and whereas theſe have been permitted by the Daniſh Government, it is ordered by us, that all Daniſh ſhips of war, as well as merchantmen, and alſo all ſubjects of that kingdom, ſhall be ſtrictly forbid to enter into any of the ports of our dominions."

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Sept. 15.

The main forces under Prince Charles, are ſaid to have made a powerful diverſion and to have penetrated acroſs the Rhine into Alſace; the laſt preciſe accounts from that army left the head-quarters at Donaueſchingen.

MILAN, September 3.

On the 30th of Auguſt, a dreadful accident happened in the citadel of Aleſſandria. The magazine of bombs caught fire, and was blown up into the air, with a moſt tremendous exploſion. About 100 men loſt their lives on this occaſion, and ſeveral were wounded. All the windows in Aleſſandria were ſhattered, and many of the houſes ſuffered conſiderable damage.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 16.

Letters from Weſel ſtate, that the whole Pruſſian army deſtined to defend the line of neutrality, has been in motion for ſeveral days; on the 12th a part of the army arrived at Rees, which is to encamp on the Banks of the Rhine; it will be compoſed of ſeveral battalions and ſquadrons, a company of artillery and two batteries.

All theſe troops form a total of 15,000 men. Their aſſembling upon the frontiers of Holland is alarming, at a time when a body of Dutch emigrants is about to penetrate into Guelderland, and when the Hereditary Prince of Orange, only waits a favourable opportunity of advancing into the Province of Over-Yſſel.

MANHEIM, Sept. 11.

The army under the command of General Muller, has burned the town of Phillipſburgh to the ground, becauſe the inhabitants refuſed to ſurrender. Three advanced redoubts, fortified with palliſades, and mounted with cannon, which defended the entrance of the place, were intended to be attacked, when it was learnt that two columns, conſiſting of 15,000 Auſtrians, under the command of the Archduke Charles, were already partly at Louiſbourg, and the reſt about to enter Stutgard. The army of the Rhine not being ſufficiently ſtrong to continue the ſiege, and being obliged at the ſame time to oppoſe their troops to thoſe which had arrived to raiſe it, made an attempt to repaſs the Rhine, after having put Phillipſburg in an uninhabitable ſtate, and having made an extremely uſeful diverſion.

PARIS, Sept. 22.

Letters from the Hague of the 12th inſt. ſtate that great diſſatisfaction has ſhewn itſelf among the Dutch troops, which was the cauſe of the failure of the French attack on the enemy's lines in Holland on the 10th inſt. The Dutch ran away in ſuch numbers towards Haerlem, that it was found neceſſary to ſhut the gates againſt them.

Though our army left the field of battle at Novi, that action muſt ever cauſe the moſt dreadful ſenſations to our enemies. Moreau brought back our troops with complete ſucceſs to their former poſts, and they were ſo little diſpirited by what they ſuffered, that eight days after, the enemy thinking to ſurprize one of our diviſions, was ſurpriſed himſelf, and we took 5000 priſoners. This intelligence is authentic. Our ſoldiers have leſs ſuffered from the ſwords of the Ruſſians than from the want of ſubſiſtence.—They are in want of proviſions and cloaths, and if not furniſhed with them, every thing is loſt. Deſertion has already commenced among them, and upwards of 3000 of them have deſerted to the enemy, almoſt famiſhed and naked.

The Directory have decreed that there ſhall be formed between Maeſtricht and Bruſſels a new army, to be called "The Army of the North."

There was in the night of the 24th Fructidor a meeting of a number of the members of the two councils at the apartments of Barras, compoſed of the leaders and the men of the greateſt influence of different ſentiments. This conference had for its end mutual explanations, and to reconcile all parties.

Succours to the Batavian army are pouring in from all quarters. 6000 French have been detached from Belgium; and the 15,000 men who were encamped at Liege have alſo orders to march thither.

Bernadotte, the miniſter at war, has been diſmiſſed. The Directory ſay they accepted his reſignation, which he denies having given in.—A number of Jacobins, who were in different employments, reſigned on his diſmiſſal. He is ſucceeded by Dubois Crance.

Groupes of people continue to form about the Palace of the Council of Five Hundred, but the armed force diſperſes them.

The Dutch General Daendels, on the 8th inſt. iſſued an order, that every place diſplaying the Orange flag ſhould be ſet on fire, and that the Batavian troops ſhould fire on every perſon wearing a cockade of that deſcription.

The Emperor of Ruſſia is on his way to Vienna. That monarch was expected at Limberg on the 10th inſt. He travels under the title of the Count of Moſcow. The Empreſs, the young Grand Duke, and a young Princeſs, will accompany him to Vienna.

Maſſena writes to the Directory from the head-quarters at Lentzbourg, dated the 14th September—

"*Citizens Directors,*

"The lateſt accounts which have been tranſmitted me by Generals Molitor and Mortier, inform me, that the loſs of the enemy in the affairs of Glaris and Wolliſhoffen, is infinitely more conſiderable than we learnt by former accounts, and that an Auſtrian General has been killed."

September 23.

They write from Gavi, under date of Sept. 7: "This morning the Auſtrians precipitately abandoned the poſitions of Caroſio, Elbriſco, Parodi, &c. carrying with them all their artillery. They retired in two columns, one of which has taken the road towards Seravelle, and the other has directed its march towards St. Chriſtopher. Thus our communication with Genoa is re-eſtabliſhed.

"Moreau is marching towards Novi.—This unexpected movement is in conſequence, it is ſaid, of Championet's advancing with great expedition into the Milaneſe. It is to prevent the junction of theſe three corps, that Suwarrow has retreated."

The diſcuſſions in the Councils, which the length of our Parliamentary Report obliges us to omit, appear to have been conducted with ſome warmth.

LONDON, October 1.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, September 30.

Colonel Gaſcoigne brought up a petition from the Merchants of Liverpool, praying relief for the Weſt-India Merchants; the object a mere temporary loan to meet the preſent exigency, ariſing from the great quantity of Weſt-India produce on hand. Half a million was the ſum aſked for, and two millions and a half of produce was now lying dead in the ſingle port of Liverpool.—There were now 190,000 hogſheads of ſugar on hand, and yet a trifling demand. He concluded with moving leave to lay ſaid petition on the table.

To a queſtion from the Speaker, Colonel Gaſcoigne ſaid, the Merchants would give ample ſecurity, that no eventual loſs ſhould fall on the Public.

Mr. Pitt thought the difficulty a ſerious one, and the caſe one of thoſe few in which the Houſe ought to grant relief.

The bill to enable his Majeſty to avail himſelf of the farther ſervice of the Militia went through a committee. On the queſtion for going into the above Committee, Mr. Jones conceived it would be a ſpecies of ſwindling to keep the Dutch fleet, if we did not ſucceed in reſtoring the Stadtholder.

Mr. Tierney thought alſo, that the getting the Fleet, as we did, bound us to purſue the plan for the reſtoration of the Stadtholder, notwithſtanding what difficulties ſhould ariſe.

Mr. Pitt ſaid there was no ſuch engagement, though, in honour, we were bound to uſe every exertion for that effect. At the ſame time he took that opportunity of declaring, that nothing had happened to leſſen our aſſurance of ſucceſs for that, ſince the ſhort time this ſubject was laſt diſcuſſed, advice had been received from our fleets, that they had been received in more than one or two towns as Deliverers, and that the ſtandard of the ancient Government was erected.

The Report of the Militia bill was then brought up, and ordered to be received to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, the Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply, on which the following reſolutions were moved and agreed to.

That 120,000 ſeamen, including 22,699 marines, be granted to his majeſty for the ſervice of two lunar months, commencing the 1ſt of January 1800—A ſum of 444,000l. for wages for the ſame, at the rate of 1l. 17s. per man, for the above period—A ſum of 436,000l. for maintenance at the rate of 1l. 18s. per man.—A ſum of 720,000l. for wear and tear of ſhips, at the rate of 3l. a man per month—A ſum of 60,000l. for ordnance, at the rate of 5s. per month—

That ſum of 3,000,ccol. be granted to his Majeſty to pay off the Exchequer Bills iſſued in conſequence of the Exchequer Loan Bill of laſt Seſſion, and payable on the firſt day of the preſent.

The Report was then brought up and ordered to be received to-morrow, and the Committee of Supply deferred until Wedneſday. Adjourned.

The moſt important and intereſting parts of the Paris papers relate to the debates in the council of five hundred. The anti-directorial party are by no means ſubdued.—On the 13th inſtant a motion was brought forward in the council of five hundred for declaring the country in danger. A violent debate took place which laſted two days.—The jacobin party, headed by Jourdan, Lamarque, Quirot and Betrand of Calvados, were for the motion. Lucien Buonaparte, Chenier, Daunno, and Boulay of La Meurthe, againſt it. The directorial party at length triumphed, and the motion was rejected by a majority of 245 againſt 171.

During the diſcuſſion, large groupes aſſembled round the Thuilleries; and when the rejection of the motion for declaring the country in danger was known, many of the deputies who had voted againſt the motion were loaded with reproaches. Another trial of ſtrength between the two parties is expected to take place; for the jacobins, though defeated in the debate of the 12th and 14th, appear ſtill to be in conſiderable ſtrength.

In this very important debate, the following ſentiments were delivered by Boulay of La Meurthe. They are the more intereſting, becauſe Boulay is intimately connected with the directory, and is ſuppoſed to ſpeak their opinions. The ſpeeches of Lucien Buonaparte and other leading men on the ſame ſide, were to the ſame effect. The moderate politicians of France now renounce conqueſts as equally impolitic and unjuſt.

"No, ſays he, the country is not in danger, Treaſon and miſconduct may have contributed to the reverſes of our arms; but diſaſter was almoſt inevitable. We had extended ourſelves a great deal too much. To have preſerved what we had acquired, twelve hundred thouſand men would have been neceſſary, for it is much more difficult, it requires many more men, to retain than to conquer. The coalition itſelf will lay the foundation for its diſcomfiture in its firſt ſucceſs. This is the unalterable law impoſed by the nature of things; by its victories it will be divided, extended, exhauſted, worn down. Reſiſt its efforts with conſtancy; oppoſe to the torrent a powerful bulwark, and the torrent that now beats againſt you will retire broken and diſperſed from your impenetrable frontier. The preſent coalition is monſtrous. It is not in the nature of things that it ſhould ſubſiſt; it muſt diſſolve by the diſcordancy of its own elements.

"But yet this very coalition would never have exiſted had it not owed its birth to your own falſe views and extravagant pretenſions. Britain has ſucceſsfully employed the argument of your conqueſts to alarm the fears of ſurrounding powers. Britain has propagated the idea that you wiſhed to republicaniſe all Europe, and to attack the independence of other ſtates. Would you deſtroy the moſt powerful engine of the coalition? declare ſolemnly that it is your object to live free and independent within yourſelves (*chez vouz*) but that you do not wiſh to interfere in the government of any other nation; that you do not expect the propagation of republican principles from any thing but the force of example. Then you will wreſt from the coalition its moſt powerful weapon. Then it will fall to pieces of itſelf. For my own part I entertain the firſt thorough conviction that the French

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | 10 | | |
| 4975 | 6 | | 29850 |
| | | | 48,000 |

Tickets 3 Dollars each, not two Blanks to a Prize.

Col. SETH STORRS, } *Managers.*
Col. JOSEPH COOK, }

The Drawing of the above Lottery, will poſitively commence, in the Town of Boſton, on the 15th February next.

*The Prize Tickets will be advertiſed in the* [illegible] *at the bottom of a plan for ſurpreſſing the Aurora, by pecuniary means. The* [illegible] *hoiſted from eleven in the morning until* [illegible] *in the afternoon; when the jury retired, and about 7 o'clock in the evening returned with a verdict of* GUILTY. Counſel for the proſecution, Mr. Attorney-General Lingman, and Mr. Colden, Aſſiſtant Attorney-General; for the defendant, Meſſrs. Hoffard and Brockholſt Livingſton.

November 30.

*Juſt as our paper was going to preſs, we received a paper printed at the Lower Elbe, dated Sept. 25—from which we have only time to copy the following Important Articles.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.

We have received the diſagreeable intelligence, that Kioſſe Muſtapha Pacha has been totally defeated near Aboukir. Buonaparte, hearing of the taking of that city, and of the defeat the French had ſuffered there, collected a number of troops to retake it; and the action which took place was ſo dreadful, that but few of the brave Turks who were there eſcaped with their lives.—Even Kioſſe Muſtapha Pacha, is ſaid to have fallen into the hands of the French, with the loſs of his army after an obſtinate reſiſtance. Aboukir was retaken by the French.

LOWER ELBE, Sept. 25.

On Monday evening we received Paris letters and Papers up to the 16th, but at too late an hour for yeſterday's publication.—The ſittings of the Council of Five Hundred on the 14th and 15th, were remarkably ſtormy, manifeſting every ſymptom of revolutionary diſorganization, by vulgar perſonalities, clenching of fiſts, and deſcending even to blows—a conduct not to be expected from the ſage legiſlators of a great nation, whoſe deportment in debate ought ever to breathe a dignified calm, which at once inſures reſpect and obedience to its decrees. The queſtion, whether France is or is not in danger, having been rejected, after great uproar, the Directory ſent a meſſage to the Council of Ancients on the 15th, ſtating "that a royal conſpiracy redoubles its activity, but that its own members are redoubling their vigilance."

LOWER RHINE, Sept. 14.

We expect daily from Paris a courier, which will bring a definitive anſwer from the French government, on which anſwer his Pruſſian Majeſty will form his reſolutions of the future meaſures which he intends to purſue, and which he may deem neceſſary under preſent circumſtances.

"*Dublin, Sept.* 28.

"We are ſorry to hear, from different quarters of the interior of this country, the moſt unpleaſing accounts, the ſouthern diſtricts in particular are at preſent in a ſtate of apprehenſion, which, whether warranted by the advent of real danger or not, is at leaſt deſtructive of the peace and comfort of the countries, in which it prevails."—*Dub. Jour.*

IMPORTANT.

Private letters from the continent of Europe, received in Dublin the 21ſt of Sept. mention as a fact univerſally believed, that a NEGOCIATION FOR PEACE is on foot, between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic.—*Faulkner's Jour.*

It was rumoured in a private circle laſt evening, that a letter had been received by a gentleman in this city from his friend in Belfaſt, of a late date, which mentioned the appearance of a FRENCH FLEET off the coaſt of Ireland. We could not learn the particulars; but ſhall make the circumſtance an object of inquiry. In our next we ſhall poſſibly have it in our power to give an extract from the letter itſelf.—*M. Ad.*

*Frigate CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.*

At half paſt two o'clock on Thurſday afternoon, this elegant ſhip was ſafely launched into the Delaware, accompanied by the acclamations of thouſands of ſpectators.

A letter from Rotterdam, dated the 5th of October, received in this city, ſtates, that from the 19th of September to that time, nothing had occurred between the hoſtile armies in Holland.—*Phil. Gaz.*

SALEM, Nov. 26.

Capt Williams juſt arrived from Laguira, informs us of the re-capture of the Hermoine, formerly Britiſh frigate, and taken by her mutinous crew about two years ſince, and ſold to the Spaniards at Laguira. She was cut out of Port Cabello, in a moſt gallant manner, by four boats from the Trent Britiſh frigate, with only 120 men. The Hermoine was laying at a wharf, ſecured only by a faſt, in a paſſage about a piſtol ſhot wide, leading into the harbour, and under the guns of a moſt formidable caſtle; ſhe was complete for ſea, and was ſuppoſed to have on board 500,000 dollars property. Her crew conſiſted of 600 men, but were ſo refractory, from reluctance to go on board a ſhip where ſuch horrid murders had been perpetrated, that no more than 180 were doing duty at the time; 120 were in irons on board, and the remainder were confined on ſhore; ſhe was at the ſame time deficient 11 officers. Under theſe circumſtances, with her head lying outwards, and a leading wind, the deſperate attempt was made by the Britiſh boats: they boarded her, cut her faſt, killed the captain and many of her crew, and got ſafe out, although ſhe was under a caſtle mounted with 300 braſs cannon, and had to paſs ſeveral inferior forts.

The aſtoniſhed Spaniards declared it to be the act of devils, and not of men. The Spaniſh Captain was a brave and amiable man, and deeply regretted by his countrymen. The Spaniards had expended 200,000 dollars upon the Hermoine: ſhe had 50 guns mounted, and was ſhortly to have ſailed to rendezvous at Cuba.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.

Yeſterday arrived at Salem the ſhip Fanny, Capt. Boden, 52 days from Bilboa. A paſſenger, belonging to this town, informs us, that letters had been received there from very reſpectable ſources, acquainting, that the King of Pruſſia, in conſequence of overtures made him by the allied powers, had determined to join the coalition againſt France, and had already marched 40,000 men toward Holland, to reinſtate the Stadtholder. The meaſure was deemed of importance in Europe.

Accounts from Martinique, via Norfolk, inform, that General Deſforneaux had been ſhipped from Guadaloupe for France, by the inhabitants of that iſland. It is ſaid, Deſforneaux had it in contemplation to declare the iſland independent of France: but before his project was ripe for execution he diſcloſed it to ſome in whom he placed an ill-judged confidence, and who took occaſion of his indiſcretion to accuſe and tranſport him.

NEWPORT, December 3.

By the Ship Induſtry, Capt. Aſa Bodwell, from Calcutta, arrived here laſt Week, we are informed of the Capture of the Ship Pacific, of New-London, by the French, and of her being carried into the Iſle of France; and that the Ship Martha of Boſton bound to Philadelphia, having ſprung a Leak was obliged to put back to Calcutta.

Laſt Tueſday Morning the Hon. THEODORE FOSTER, Eſq; Senator for this State, in the Congreſs of the United States, ſat out from Providence for the Seat of Government.

*MARRIED.*]—Sunday Evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Dehon, *Benjamin Gardiner*, Eſq; of Middletown, to Miſs *Amy Ann Coggeſhall*, of this Town, Daughter of the late Daniel Coggeſhall, Eſq.

—By the Rev. Mr. Collier, Mr. *Henry Headley*, to Miſs *Priſcilla Corey*, Daughter of Mr. Samuel Corey, both of Portſmouth.

*DIED.*]—At New-York, very ſuddenly, in an appoplectic Fit *Gulain Verplank*, Eſq; Preſident of the Bank of New-York.

—At Coventry, in the 62d Year of her Age, Mrs. *Mary Holden*, Conſort of Charles Holden, Eſq.

—At Providence, Mr. *Samuel Dunwell*, of this Town, in the 51ſt Year of his Age.

—At Norfolk, Mr. *John Downing*, late of this Town.

—At Briſtol, *Stephen Smith*, Eſq; one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for that County.

—At Middletown (on this Iſland) *John Holmes*, Eſq; in the 63d Year of his Age. He has left an afflicted Widow, and ſeveral endeared Connexions to lament his Exit.

—In this Town, ſuddenly, Mr. *George Cornell*, ſen. in the 65th Year of his Age.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1799.

| NOVEM. | Thermo. 7 A.M. | Thermo. Deg. | Thermo. 3 P.M. | Wind. 7 A.M. | Wind. 3 P.M. | Weather. 7 A.M. | Weather. 3 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 36 | | 41 | NW. | Do. | Fair. | Do. |
| 27 | 33 | | 37 | W. | Do. | Fair. | Do. |
| 28 | 31 | | 39 | NW. | E. | Fair. | Cloudy. |
| 29 | 47½ | | 47 | S. | S. | Cloudy. | Do. |
| 30 | 28½ | | 33 | SW. | W. | Fair. | Do. |
| DECEMBER. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 32 | | 33 | SW. | Do. | Fair. | Do. |
| 2 | 39½ | | 40 | SW. | Do. | Cloudy. | Do. |

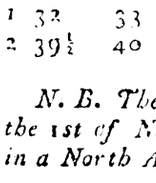
*N. B. These Obſervations are taken, from the 1ſt of November, in the open Air, and in a North Aſpect, where no Sun touches.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of NEWPORT, Dec.* 2.

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Ship Commerce, Lawton, | Baltimore |
| Schooner Mary, Benthall, | Antigua |
| Sloop George Hammet, | Alexandria |
| Two Siſters, Earl, | New-York |
| Concord, Juſtin, | Ditto |
| Friendſhip, Cooper, | Ditto |
| Schooner Abigail, Hallet, | Alexandria |
| CLEARED, | *For* |
| Ship Hero, Huſſey, | Savannah |
| Sloop Lively, Iriſh, | New-York |
| Warden, Barker, | Ditto |
| Lucy, Boarſe, | Barnſtable |
| Ranger, Bliven, | Philadelphia |
| Betſy, Child, | New-York |
| Schooner Sally, Howland, | Ditto |

For CHARLESTON *(S. Carolina)*



The Ship GEORGE and MARY, Samuel Lawton, Maſter, to ſail by the 20th Inſt. Freight will be taken in her, at a very low Rate.——For Terms apply to the Maſter on board, or to *Gibbs & Channing.*

*Newport, Dec.* 3, 1799.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by

*C. FOWLER & CO.*

200 Barrels of freſh Baltimore FLOUR.

*Newport, December* 2, 1779.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A good Ten-Plate STOVE:—Inquire of the Printer.

*A new Supply of Fall & Winter Goods.*

JOHN BOURS, jun.

*Reſpectfully informs his* FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

*That he has juſt received, at his* STORE, *oppoſite General* MARTIN'S,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

*Newport, Dec.* 2, 1799.

BENJAMIN HADWEN

*Has juſt received, and has for Sale at his Store in Thames-ſtreet, Corner of the Old Church-Lane,*

A freſh Aſſortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS.

*Newport, 2d of 12th Month,* 1799.

Juſt received from JOSEPH FULLER'S Tool Manufactory, and for Sale, by

ANNE CARPENTER,

At her Shop, in Thames-ſtreet, a few Doors South of the Brick-Market,

A Variety of Carpenter and Joiner's TOOLS, eſteemed by good Judges to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any made in America, and as cheap—Such as wiſh to be ſupplied with Tools of the above Deſcription, which ſhe has not on Hand, by Application to her, may be furniſhed with them as ſoon as poſſible.

*Newport, 12th Mo. 2d,* 1799.

*HENRY G. CHAMPLIN*

Informs the Public, his Friends and Cuſtomers in general,

That he has juſt received,

A new Supply of GOODS,—ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon, well aſſorted, by Wholeſale and Retail, cheap for Caſh, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Robert Stevens's.

*Newport, 3d December,* 1799.

For Charleſton & Savannah,



The new Schooner

ARGO,

Of NEW-BEDFORD,

Burthen 110 Tons—*PAINE HAMMOND*, Maſter, Will ſtop at this Port about the 10th or 12th Inſtant.—Thoſe who may wiſh to Freight or take Paſſage, may apply to

GILES HOSIER & SON.

*Newport, Dec.* 2, 1799.

SCHEME

OF THE

*PHILANTHROPIC LOTTERY.*

| *Prizes.* | *Dollars.* | *Dollars.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5000 | 5000 |
| 1 | 3000 | 3000 |
| 1 | 1000 | 1000 |
| 1 | 700 | 700 |
| 1 | 500 | 500 |
| 1 | 300 | 300 |
| 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| 43 | 50 | 2150 |
| 100 | 25 | 2500 |
| 200 | 10 | 2000 |
| 4975 | 6 | 29850 |
| | | 48,000 |

Tickets 3 Dollars each, not two Blanks to a Prize.

Col. SETH STORRS, } *Managers.*
Col. JOSEPH COOK, }

The Drawing of the above Lottery, will poſitively commence, in the Town of Boſton, on the 15th February next.

*The Prize Tickets will be advertiſed in the* Centinel *or* Mercury, *and the Prizes will be paid at the Lottery-Office, Boſton; at the Bank in Albany, and at the Treaſurer' Office, Middlebury, Vermont.*

Boſton, November 26, 1799.

☞ TICKETS and PARTS in the above, to be had at the *POST-OFFICE*—Newport.

THE Subſcriber having been appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Guardian of the Perſon, and real and perſonal Eſtate, of ADAM FERGUSON, of ſaid Newport, Tobacconiſt.—All Perſons concerned are deſired to take Notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.—Thoſe Perſons that have any Demands on ſaid *Adam*, are requeſted to exhibit them; and thoſe indebted to him, are deſired to make Payment to ROBERT M. AMBROSE.

*Newport, Dec.* 3, 1799.

FOR SALE,

A very neat Franklin STOVE, almoſt New.——Inquire of the Printer.

*Dec.* 3, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A ſmall Franklin STOVE.—Apply to ELISHA GIBBS.

That ſum of 3,000,000l. be granted to his Majeſty to pay off the Exchequer Bills iſſued in conſequence of the Exchequer Loan Bill of laſt Seſſion, and payable on the firſt day of the ſeſſion.

The Report was then brought up and ordered to be received to-morrow, and the Committee of Supply deferred until Wedneſday. Adjourned.

The moſt important and intereſting parts of the Paris papers relate to the debates in the council of five hundred. The anti-directorial party are by no means ſubdued.—On the 13th inſtant a motion was brought forward in the council of five hundred for declaring the country in danger. A violent debate took place which laſted two days.—The jacobin party, headed by Jourdan, Lamarque, Quirot and Betrand of Calvados, were for the motion. Lucien Buonaparte, Chenier, Daunno, and Boulay of La Meurthe, againſt it. The directorial party at length triumphed, and the motion was rejected by a majority of 245 againſt 171.

During the diſcuſſion, large groupes aſſembled round the Thuilleries; and when the rejection of the motion for declaring the country in danger was known, many of the deputies who had voted againſt the motion were loaded with reproaches. Another trial of ſtrength between the two parties is expected to take place; for the jacobins, though defeated in the debate of the 12th and 14th, appear ſtill to be in conſiderable ſtrength.

In this very important debate, the following ſentiments were delivered by Boulay of La Meurthe. They are the more intereſting, becauſe Boulay is intimately connected with the directory, and is ſuppoſed to ſpeak their opinions. The ſpeeches of Lucien Buonaparte and other leading men on the ſame ſide, were to the ſame effect. The moderate politicians of France now renounce conqueſts as equally impolitic and unjuſt.

"No, ſays he, the country is not in danger, Treaſon and miſconduct may have contributed to the reverſes of our arms; but diſaſter was almoſt inevitable. We had extended ourſelves a great deal too much. To have preſerved what we had acquired, twelve hundred thouſand men would have been neceſſary, for it is much more difficult, it requires many more men, to retain than to conquer. The coalition itſelf will lay the foundation for its diſcomfiture in its firſt ſucceſs. This is the unalterable law impoſed by the nature of things; by its victories it will be divided, extended, exhauſted, worn down. Reſiſt its efforts with conſtancy; oppoſe to the torrent a powerful bulwark, and the torrent that now beats againſt you will retire broken and diſperſed from your impenetrable frontier. The preſent coalition is monſtrous. It is not in the nature of things that it ſhould ſubſiſt; it muſt diſſolve by the diſcordancy of its own elements.

"But yet this very coalition would never have exiſted had it not owed its birth to your own falſe views and extravagant pretenſions. Britain has ſucceſsfully employed the argument of your conqueſts to alarm the fears of ſurrounding powers. Britain has propagated the idea that you wiſhed to republicaniſe all Europe, and to attack the independence of other ſtates. Would you deſtroy the moſt powerful engine of the coalition? declare ſolemnly that it is your object to live free and independent within yourſelves *(chez vous)* but that you do not wiſh to interfere in the government of any other nation; that you do not expect the propagation of republican principles from any thing but the force of example. Then you will wreſt from the coalition its moſt powerful weapon. Then it will fall to pieces of itſelf. For my own part I entertain the firſt thorough conviction that the French

200 10
4975 6 29850

48,000

Tickets 3 Dollars each, not two Blanks to a Prize.

Col. SETH STORRS, } *Managers.*
Col. JOSEPH COOK, }

The Drawing of the above Lottery, will poſitively commence, in the Town of Boſton, on the 15th February next.

*The Prize Tickets will be advertiſed in the* being at the bottom of a plan for ſurpreſſing the Aurora, by pecuniary means. The trial laſted from eleven in the morning until four in the afternoon; when the jury retired, and about 7 o'clock in the evening returned with a verdict of GUILTY. Counſel for the proſecution, Mr. Attorney-General Hoffman, and Mr. Colden, Aſſiſtant Attorney-General; for the defendant, Meſſrs. Edward and Brockholſt Livingſton.

November 30.

*Juſt as our paper was going to preſs, we received a paper printed at the Lower Elbe, dated Sept. 25—from which we have only time to copy the following Important Articles.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.

We have received the diſagreeable intelligence, that Kioſſe Muſtapha Pacha has been totally defeated near Aboukir. Buonaparte, hearing of the taking of that city, and of the defeat the French had ſuffered there, collected a number of troops to retake it; and the action which took place was ſo dreadful, that but few of the 6000 Turks who were there eſcaped with their lives.—Even Kioſſe Muſtapha Pacha, is ſaid to have fallen into the hands of the French, with the loſs of his army after an obſtinate reſiſtance. Aboukir was retaken by the French.

LOWER ELBE, Sept. 25.

On Monday evening we received Paris letters and Papers up to the 16th, but at too late an hour for yeſterday's publication.—The ſittings of the Council of Five Hundred on the 14th and 15th, were remarkably ſtormy, manifeſting every ſymptom of revolutionary diſorganization, by vulgar perſonalities, clenching of fiſts, and deſcending even to blows—a conduct not to be expected from the ſage legiſlators of a great nation, whoſe deportment in debate ought ever to breathe a dignified calm, which at once inſures reſpect and obedience to its decrees. The queſtion, whether France is or is not in danger, having been rejected, after great uproar, the Directory ſent a meſſage to the Council of Ancients on the 15th, ſtating "that a royal conſpiracy redoubles its activity, but that its own members are redoubling their vigilance."

LOWER RHINE, Sept. 14.

We expect daily from Paris a courier, which will bring a definitive anſwer from the French government, on which anſwer his Pruſſian Majeſty will form his reſolutions of the future meaſures which he intends to purſue, and which he may deem neceſſary under preſent circumſtances.

"*Dublin, Sept.* 28.

"We are ſorry to hear, from different quarters of the interior of this country, the moſt unpleaſing accounts, the ſouthern diſtricts in particular are at preſent in a ſtate of apprehenſion, which, whether warranted by the advent of real danger or not, is at leaſt deſtructive of the peace and comfort of the countries, in which it prevails."—*Dub. Jour.*

IMPORTANT.

Private letters from the continent of Europe, received in Dublin the 21ſt of Sept. mention as a fact univerſally believed, that a NEGOCIATION FOR PEACE is on foot, between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic.—*Faulkner's Jour.*

It was rumoured in a private circle laſt evening, that a letter had been received by a gentleman in this city from his friend in Belfaſt, of a late date, which mentioned the appearance of a FRENCH FLEET off the coaſt of Ireland. We could not learn the particulars; but ſhall make the circumſtance an object of inquiry. In our next we ſhall poſſibly have it in our power to give an extract from the letter itſelf.—*M. Ad.*

*Frigate CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.*

At half paſt two o'clock on Thurſday afternoon, this elegant ſhip was ſafely launched into the Delaware, accompanied by the acclamations of thouſands of ſpectators.

A letter from Rotterdam, dated the 5th of October, received in this city, ſtates, that from the 19th of September to that time, nothing had occurred between the hoſtile armies in Holland.—*Phil. Gaz.*

SALEM, Nov. 26.

Capt Williams juſt arrived from Laguira, informs us of the re-capture of the Hermoine, formerly Britiſh frigate, and taken by her mutinous crew about two years ſince, and ſold to the Spaniards at Laguira. She was cut out of Port Cabello, in a moſt gallant manner, by four boats from the Trent Britiſh frigate, with only 120 men. The Hermoine was laying at a wharf, ſecured only by a faſt, in a paſſage about a piſtol ſhot wide, leading into the harbour, and under the guns of a moſt formidable caſtle; ſhe was complete for ſea, and was ſuppoſed to have on board 500,000 dollars property. Her crew conſiſted of 600 men, but were ſo refractory, from reluctance to go on board a ſhip where ſuch horrid murders had been perpetrated, that no more than 180 were doing duty at the time; 120 were in irons on board, and the remainder were confined on ſhore; ſhe was at the ſame time deficient in officers. Under theſe circumſtances, with her head lying outwards, and a leading wind, the deſperate attempt was made by the Britiſh boats: they boarded her, cut her faſt, killed the captain and many of her crew, and got ſafe out, although ſhe was under a caſtle mounted with 300 braſs cannon, and had to paſs ſeveral inferior forts.

The aſtoniſhed Spaniards declared it to be the act of devils, and not of men. The Spaniſh Captain was a brave and amiable man, and deeply regretted by his countrymen. The Spaniards had expended 200,000 dollars upon the Hermoine: ſhe had 50 guns mounted, and was ſhortly to have ſailed to rendezvous at Cuba.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.

Yeſterday arrived at Salem the ſhip Fanny, Capt. Boden, 52 days from Bilboa. A paſſenger, belonging to this town, informs us, that letters had been received there from very reſpectable ſources, acquainting, that the King of Pruſſia, in conſequence of overtures made him by the allied powers, had determined to join the coalition againſt France, and had already marched 40,000 men toward Holland, to reinſtate the Stadtholder. The meaſure was deemed of importance in Europe.

Accounts from Martinique, via Norfolk, inform, that General Deſforneaux had been ſhipped from Guadaloupe for France, by the inhabitants of that iſland. It is ſaid, Deſforneaux had it in contemplation to declare the iſland independent of France: but before his project was ripe for execution he diſcloſed it to ſome in whom he placed an ill-judged confidence, and who took occaſion of his indiſcretion to accuſe and tranſport him.

NEWPORT, December 3.

By the Ship Induſtry, Capt. Aſa Bodwell, from Calcutta, arrived here laſt Week, we are informed of the Capture of the Ship Pacific, of New-London, by the French, and of her being carried into the Iſle of France; and that the Ship Martha of Boſton bound to Philadelphia, having ſprung a Leak was obliged to put back to Calcutta.

Laſt Tueſday Morning the Hon. THEODORE FOSTER, Eſq; Senator for this State, in the Congreſs of the United States, ſat out from Providence for the Seat of Government.

*MARRIED.*]—Sunday Evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Dehon, *Benjamin Gardiner*, Eſq; of Middletown, to Miſs *Amy Ann Coggeſhall*, of this Town, Daughter of the late Daniel Coggeſhall, Eſq.

—By the Rev. Mr. Collier, Mr. *Henry Headley*, to Miſs *Priſcilla Corey*, Daughter of Mr. Samuel Corey, both of Portſmouth.

*DIED.*]—At New-York, very ſuddenly, in an appoplectic Fit *Gulain Verplank*, Eſq; Preſident of the Bank of New-York.

—At Coventry, in the 62d Year of her Age, Mrs. *Mary Holden*, Conſort of Charles Holden, Eſq.

—At Providence, Mr. *Samuel Dunwell*, of this Town, in the 51ſt Year of his Age.

—At Norfolk, Mr. *John Downing*, late of this Town.

—At Briſtol, *Stephen Smith*, Eſq; one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for that County.

—At Middletown (on this Iſland) *John Holmes*, Eſq; in the 63d Year of his Age. He has left an afflicted Widow, and ſeveral endeared Connexions to lament his Exit.

—In this Town, ſuddenly, Mr. *George Cornell*, ſen. in the 65th Year of his Age.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1799.

| NOVEM. | Thermo. 7 A.M. | Deg. | 3 P.M. | Wind. 7 A.M. | Wind. 3 P.M. | Weather. 7 A.M. | Weather. 3 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 36 | | 41 | NW. | Do. | Fair. | Do. |
| 27 | 33 | | 37 | W. | Do. | Fair. | Do. |
| 28 | 31 | | 39 | NW. | E. | Fair. | Cloudy. |
| 29 | 47½ | | 47 | S. | S. | Cloudy. | Do. |
| 30 | 28½ | | 33 | SW. | W. | Fair. | Do. |
| DECEMBER. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 32 | | 33 | SW. | Do. | Fair. | Do. |
| 2 | 39½ | | 40 | SW. | Do. | Cloudy. | Do |

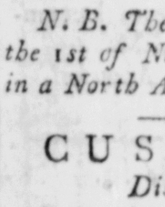
*N. B. These Obſervations are taken, from the 1ſt of November, in the open Air, and in a North Aſpect, where no Sun touches.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of NEWPORT, Dec.* 2.

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Ship Commerce, Lawton, | Baltimore |
| Schooner Mary, Benthall, | Antigua |
| Sloop George Hammet, | Alexandria |
| Two Siſters, Earl, | New-York |
| Concord, Juſtin, | Ditto |
| Friendſhip, Cooper, | Ditto |
| Schooner Abigail, Hallet, | Alexandria |
| CLEARED, | *For* |
| Ship Hero, Huſſey, | Savannah |
| Sloop Lively, Iriſh, | New-York |
| Warden, Barker, | Ditto |
| Lucy, Boarſe, | Barnſtable |
| Ranger, Bliven, | Philadelphia |
| Betſy, Child, | New-York |
| Schooner Sally, Howland, | Ditto |

For CHARLESTON *(S. Carolina)*



The Ship GEORGE and MARY, Samuel Lawton, Maſter, to ſail by the 20th Inſt. Freight will be taken in her, at a very low Rate.—For Terms apply to the Maſter on board, or to *Gibbs & Channing.*

*Newport, Dec.* 3, 1799.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by

*C. FOWLER & CO.*

200 Barrels of freſh Baltimore FLOUR.

*Newport, December* 2, 1779.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A good Ten-Plate STOVE:—Inquire of the Printer.

*A new Supply of Fall & Winter Goods.*

JOHN BOURS, jun.

*Reſpectfully informs his* FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

*That he has juſt received, at his* STORE, *oppoſite General* MARTIN'S,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

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IMITATED FROM MARTIAL.

(EPIGRAM xiv. B. vii.)

SEE FLAVIA, all in tears, her loss bemoan!
Her play thing—favourite—dear delight is gone.
Was then the darling object of her love
Some LESBIA's Sparrow, or IANTHE's Dove?
Oh no;—such trifles touch not Flavia's mind,
To solid, serious, inward joys inclin'd:—
Her loss was what might move a Saint to cry,
A lusty Irish Ensign—Six feet high!

---

*Just Published,*

And for Sale by *WILLIAM R. WILDER*, at his Book-Store, nearly opposite Messieurs Gibbs & Channing's Store, Thames-street, Wholesale and Retail,

The *NEW-ENGLAND*

# ALMANACK,

OR,

Ladies and Gentleman's DIARY, for the Year of our LORD 1800.

By ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, *Philom.*

Containing, besides the usual astronomical Calculations and Tables (which are very accurate) a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter.—The Author, in his Preface, gives a concise Account of the Old and New Stiles, Reasons for abolishing the Old Stile, and why there cannot be another Leap-Year till 1804.

*Newport, Nov.* 19, 1799.

---

GREEN BURROUGHS

*Has for Sale, at his Store near Bannister's Wharf, and opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, sundry Articles, among which are, as follows, viz.*

DIFFERENT Size Iron Pots, kettles, tea-kettles, bake-pans, basons, spiders, skillets, dogs, and bake-pan covers, of different sizes; cart boxes; wrought handirons; flat-irons; frying pans; shovels and tongs; knives and forks; ladles; skimmers; scoop shovels; spades; stock-locks; pad-locks; chest-locks; hammers; hoes; axes; hatchets; chissels; gimblets; files; marking irons; palm irons; sail needles; hinges; jack-knives; penknives; razors; shears; scissars; brass cocks; spoon, bullet, and shot moulds; ink-stands; jews-harps; iron and pewter spoons; flints and steels; shoemakers' tools; snuff-boxes; shoe and knee-buckles; fish-hooks; spikes; plank-nails; 20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. 4d. and 2d. nails; pump and clapper ditto; brads; mens' and womens' combs; pins; needles; small looking-glasses; shaving-boxes; time-glasses; sheathing, wrapping, writing and bonnet paper; hats; shoes; handkerchiefs; cotton wool and wick; window-glass; tile; bricks; old copper; brass; lead; pewter; cast and wrought iron; weavers' sleys; new pewter; tin, earthern and stone ware; barrels and half-barrels; shipbuckets; pails; bowls; sieves; piggins; mortars; boxes; hunks; hand-pumps; leather; wool-cards; hard soap; indigo; pepper; allspice; ginger; flour; rice; tea; coffee; sugar and molasses; salt-fish; vinegar; oars; chalk; oakum; pitch; tar; turpentine and rosin; Spanish brown; red oaker; lampblack; lime; glue; copperas; alum; logwood; fustick; redwood; brimstone; cordage; boltrope; worming; spunyarn; marline twine; deepsea lead and lines; log-lines; bed-cords; bonnet and latchet ditto; codlines, and fishing lines of all sizes.

Several of the above articles by wholesale, viz. chalk, oakum, naval stores, lampblack, paper, indigo, brimstone, lime, Spanish brown, vinegar, &c.

He also pays cash or any of the above articles, for old silver, brass, copper, pewter, lead, iron, junk, oakum, cotton and linen rags, quart and case bottles.

He sincerely thanks all his customers for past favours, solicits a continuance, and is ready and willing to serve them.

*Newport, November* 18, 1799.

---

DESERTED from on board the United States Ship of War George Washington, JOSIAH BURT, Corporal of Marines.—He was born at Munfor, State of Massachusetts, Twenty-two Years of Age, Five Feet Ten Inches and an Half high—fair Complexion, blue Eyes and brown Hair.—He wore Ear-Rings (which it is probable he has taken out to prevent Detection.) He is supposed to be dressed in a light-green Coat, with a black Cape, a Silk under Vest, mixed-coloured Pantaloons and Half Boots.——TEN DOLLARS will be given for apprehending and delivering him up to any Marine Rendezvous, or Prison in the United States, by

HENRY CALDWELL,
*Lieut. commanding the Detachment.*

*Newport, Nov.* 14, 1799.

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Justices Warrants, Executions, &c. for Sale, by the Printer hereof.

---

FOR SALE, BY

GODFREY WENWOOD,

NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Mistic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Bushel or less Quantity.

*Newport, Oct.* 7, 1799.

---

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyson
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

*Newport, June* 25, 1799.

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BENJAMIN HILL

*Respectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has*

AN Assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Cash.

He also continues his BAKING BUSINESS as usual, on the Wharf below his House—where any Merchant or Captain of Vessel may be supplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the shortest Notice.

*Newport, Sept.* 17, 1799.

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*Rhode-Island District, sc.*

BY Virtue of a Warrant, from the Hon. BENJAMIN BOURN, Esq; Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District:

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons concerned, that a Libel is filed in said Court by DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Esq; Attorney of the United States for Rhode-Island District, against the Brigantine Industry, her Tackle, Apparel Furniture and Cargo, setting forth, that said Brigantine, the First Day of August last, being then owned by Citizens of the United States, sailed from the Port of Portland and Falmouth, in the State of Massachusetts, on a Voyage to the West-Indies; and in the same Voyage, and before her Return within the United States was voluntarily carried and suffered to proceed to a certain Port called Mereguane, in the Island of St. Domingo, under the acknowledged Government of France; and on her Return from said Port to the United States, was seized on the High Seas by Christopher Raymond Perry, Esq; Commander of the Public Armed Ship of the United States, called the General Greene, and sent into the Port of Newport; by Means whereof it is alledged in said Libel, that said Brigantine, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Cargo, are forfeited, and ought to be condemned and disposed of as by Law provided:—And that Trial will be had upon said Libel, at a Special District Court, to be holden at Newport, on Wednesday the Fourth Day of December next, at Eleven o'Clock. A. M.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marshal.*

*Newport, Nov.* 18, 1799.

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*Rhode-Island District, sc.*

BY Virtue of an Order from the Honourable Benjamin Bourn, Esq; Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District:

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be exposed for Sale, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 14th Day of December next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Wharf of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing in the Town of Newport, the Schooner Charming Nancy, a recaptured British Vessel, with her Tackle, Apparel and also her Cargo, consisting of Forty Puncheons of Rum, Eight Barrels of Sugar, and a Quantity of Salt in Bags.—Said Schooner was recaptured by the Public Armed Ship the Merrimack, Moses Brown, Esq; Commander, and is to be sold for the Payment of Salvage.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

*Providence, Nov.* 22, 1799.

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*Rhode-Island District, sc.*

BY Order of the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, Esq; Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District:

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be exposed for Sale, at Public Auction, at the Store of James Cahoone & Son in Newport, One Barrel of Brown Sugar, adjudged forfeit to the United States, for having been landed from the Sloop Good-Intent, without a Permit therefor.—Said Sale to take Place on Saturday the 14th Day of December next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

*Providence, Nov.* 29, 1799.

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*GIBBS & CHANNING*

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

*BY THE PACKAGE.*

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

*Newport, 25th Feb.* 1799.

---

*SIMEON MARTIN*

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; Mess and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Cask; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.

*Newport, July* 29, 1799.

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CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

*HAS FOR SALE,*

St Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses per Hogshead.

*Newport, Sept.* 24th, 1799.

---

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY*,

Fresh TEAS of the first Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Also, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-street, single and double-refined SUGAR.

*Newport, 8th October,* 1799.

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Just Received, and for Sale, by

*WILLIAM R. WILDER*,

At his *BOOK-STORE* and *CIRCULATING-LIBRARY*,

*Nearly opposite Messrs.* Gibbs & Channing's *Store*,

A Large and General Assortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which will be Sold at the lowest possible Prices.

*Among which are,*

Large Bibles, of 10 different Kinds.
Small Ditto, per Dozen or Single.
Testaments, per Dozen or Single.
Watts's Psalms and Hymns, per Ditto.
1500 Webster's Spelling-Books, & 3d Parts.
A general Assortment of Accompt Books, Ledgers, &c
Almanacks for 1800, of 3 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or Single.
Sheet Ditto, very convenient for Stores and Compting-Rooms.
Children's Picture-Books, Primers, &c. of 50 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or single.
300 Reams of Writing-Paper, various Sizes and Prices.
Wrapping Ditto per single or Dozen Reams.
Playing Cards by the Groce, Dozen or single Pack.
Slates and Slate Pencils, by the Dozen or single.
Real Dutch Quills, by the 1000 or less.
Black and Red Ink-Powder, by the Dozen or single Paper.
A great Variety of Ladies & Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Instruments.
A beautiful Assortment of Penknives, Desk Knives, Folders, &c.
Best Irish glazed Wafers.
Genuine Dutch Sealing-Wax, Red & Black.
2 Cases of English Hats, imported in the Minerva, of the latest London *Fasbions*.
A small Assortment of Jewelry, Perfumery, &c. &c. with very many other Articles too numerous for an Advertisement.

☞ Large Additions are made, and are daily making, to his CIRCULATING-LIBRARY.

*Newport, Nov.* 11, 1799.

N. B. A few Boxes real Havanna Segars.

---

NATHAN B. MILLER

Has for Sale, has

A few Pipes of BRANDY, of the 5th Proof, *entitled to the Drawback.*—Also new Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel or larger Quantity; and PIMENTO by the Bag.

*Oct.* 15, 1799.

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TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM ENGS, jun.

THE HOUSE he now lives in, a healthy airy Situation (with a good Cellar) and new Store, paved Yard, and a Garden adjoining.

*Newport, 30th Sept.* 1799.

---

JOHN THURSTON,

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Banister's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, deceased, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.

BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Mustard; Codfish; an Assortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Ink-Stands; Decanters, Wine Glasses, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Brushes and Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Cases of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Chest Locks; Brass Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouse Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Brushes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fishing-Lines; Fish-Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fishing; ready-made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Patent and other Time Glasses; Double Battle and other Gunpowder; Drawing-Knives; Nova-Scotia Grindstones; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Rice by the Cask, and Flour by the Barrel.

*Newport, August* 5, 1799.

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JOHN BOURS,

*At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,*

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

*Newport, Nov.* 10, 1799.

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PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of *Samuel Spooner*, late of Newport, Sailmaker, deceased, to make immediate Payment to the Administrator thereon; that Distribution may be made to the Creditors, and the Estate settled, or they must expect to be sued—however disagreeable it is to

WING SPOONER, *Administrator.*

*Newport, Nov.* 18, 1799.

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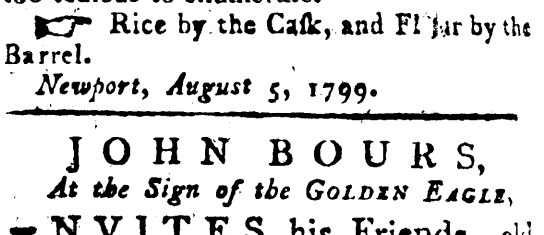

...thinking what difficulties ...ould arise.

Mr. Pitt said there was no such engage-...ent, though, in honour, we were bound to ... every exertion for that effect. At the ...e time he took that opportunity of de-...ring, that nothing had happened to lessen ... assurance of success for that, since the ...t time this subject was last discussed. ...ice had been received from our fleets, ...t they had been received in more than ...e or two towns as Deliverers, and that th...

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*JOHN BAKER*

HAS FOR SALE,

*At his Store on Banister's Wharf,*

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.

*Newport, April* 29, 1799.

IMITATED FROM MARTIAL.

(EPIGRAM xiv. B. vii.)

SEE FLAVIA, all in tears, her loss bemoan!
Her play thing—favourite—dear delight is gone.
Was then the darling object of her love
Some LESBIA's Sparrow, or IANTHE's Dove?
Oh NO;—such trifles touch not Flavia's mind,
To solid, serious, inward joys inclin'd:—
Her loss was what might move a Saint to cry,
A lusty Irish Ensign—Six feet high!

---

*Just Published,*

And for Sale by *WILLIAM R. WILDER*, at his Book-Store, nearly opposite Messieurs Gibbs & Channing's Store, Thames-street, Wholesale and Retail,

The *NEW-ENGLAND*

# ALMANACK,

OR,

Ladies and Gentleman's DIARY, for the Year of our LORD 1800.

By ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, *Philom.*

Containing, besides the usual astronomical Calculations and Tables (which are very accurate) a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter.—The Author, in his Preface, gives a concise Account of the Old and New Stiles, Reasons for abolishing the Old Stile, and why there cannot be another Leap-Year till 1804.

*Newport, Nov.* 19, 1799.

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GREEN BURROUGHS

*Has for Sale, at his Store near Bannister's Wharf, and opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, sundry Articles, among which are, as follows, viz.*

DIFFERENT Size Iron Pots, kettles, tea-kettles, bake-pans, basons, spiders, skillets, dogs, and bake-pan covers, of different sizes; cart boxes; wrought handirons; flat-irons; frying pans; shovels and tongs; knives and forks; ladles; skimmers; scoop shovels; spades; stock-locks; pad-locks; chest-locks; hammers; hoes; axes; hatchets; chissels; gimblets; files; marking irons; palm irons; sail needles; hinges; jack-knives; penknives; razors; shears; scissars; brass cocks; spoon, bullet, and shot moulds; ink-stands; jews-harps; iron and pewter spoons; flints and steels; shoemakers' tools; snuff-boxes; shoe and knee-buckles; fish-hooks; spikes; plank-nails; 20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. 4d. and 2d. nails; pump and clapper ditto; brads; mens' and womens' combs; pins; needles; small looking-glasses; shaving-boxes; time-glasses; sheathing, wrapping, writing and bonnet paper; hats; shoes; handkerchiefs; cotton wool and wick; window-glass; tile; bricks; old copper; brass; lead; pewter; cast and wrought iron; weavers' sleys; new pewter; tin, earthern and stone ware; barrels and half-barrels; ship buckets; pails; bowls; sieves; piggins; mortars; boxes; hanks; hand-pumps; leather; wool-cards; hard soap; indigo; pepper; allspice; ginger; flour; rice; tea; coffee; sugar and molasses; salt-fish; vinegar; oars; chalk; oakam; pitch; tar; turpentine and rosin; Spanish brown; red oaker; lampblack; lime; glue; copperas; alum; logwood; fustick; redwood; brimstone; cordage; boltrope; worming; spunyarn; marline twine; deepsea lead and lines; log-lines; bed-cords; bonnet and latchet ditto; cod-lines, and fishing lines of all sizes.

Several of the above articles by wholesale, viz. chalk, oakum, naval stores, lampblack, paper, indigo, brimstone, lime, Spanish brown, vinegar, &c.

He also pays cash or any of the above articles, for old silver, brass, copper, pewter, lead, iron, junk, oakum, cotton and linen rags, quart and case bottles.

He sincerely thanks all his customers for past favours, solicits a continuance, and is ready and willing to serve them.

*Newport, November* 18, 1799.

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DESERTED from on board the United States Ship of War George Washington, JOSIAH BURT, Corporal of Marines.—He was born at Munfor, State of Massachusetts, Twenty-two Years of Age, Five Feet Ten Inches and an Half high—fair Complexion, blue Eyes and brown Hair.—He wore Ear-Rings (which it is probable he has taken out to prevent Detection.) He is supposed to be dressed in a light-green Coat, with a black Cape, a Silk under Vest, mixed-coloured Pantaloons and Half Boots.——TEN DOLLARS will be given for apprehending and delivering him up to any Marine Rendezvous, or Prison in the United States, by

HENRY CALDWELL,
*Lieut. commanding the Detachment.*

*Newport, Nov.* 14, 1799.

---

Justices Warrants, Executions, &c. for Sale, by the Printer hereof.

---

FOR SALE, BY

GODFREY WENWOOD,

NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Mistic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Bushel or less Quantity.

*Newport, Oct.* 7, 1799.

---

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyson
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.

Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

*Newport, June* 25, 1799.

---

BENJAMIN HILL

*Respectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has*

AN Assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Cash.

He also continues his BAKING BUSINESS as usual, on the Wharf below his House—where any Merchant or Captain of Vessel may be supplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the shortest Notice.

*Newport, Sept.* 17, 1799.

---

*Rhode-Island District, sc.*

BY Virtue of a Warrant, from the Hon. BENJAMIN BOURN, Esq; Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District:

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons concerned, that a Libel is filed in said Court by DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Esq; Attorney of the United States for Rhode-Island District, against the Brigantine Industry, her Tackle, Apparel Furniture and Cargo, setting forth, that said Brigantine, the First Day of August last, being then owned by Citizens of the United States, sailed from the Port of Portland and Falmouth, in the State of Massachusetts, on a Voyage to the West-Indies; and in the same Voyage, and before her Return within the United States was voluntarily carried and suffered to proceed to a certain Port called Mereguane, in the Island of St. Domingo, under the acknowledged Government of France; and on her Return from said Port to the United States, was seized on the High Seas by Christopher Raymond Perry, Esq; Commander of the Public Armed Ship of the United States, called the General Greene, and sent into the Port of Newport; by Means whereof it is alledged in said Libel, that said Brigantine, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Cargo, are forfeited, and ought to be condemned and disposed of as by Law provided:—And that Trial will be had upon said Libel, at a Special District Court, to be holden at Newport, on Wednesday the Fourth Day of December next, at Eleven o'Clock. A. M.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marshal.*

*Newport, Nov.* 18, 1799.

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*Rhode-Island District, sc.*

BY Virtue of an Order from the Honourable Benjamin Bourn, Esq; Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District:

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be exposed for Sale, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 14th Day of December next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Wharf of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing in the Town of Newport, the Schooner Charming Nancy, a recaptured British Vessel, with her Tackle, Apparel and also her Cargo, consisting of Forty Puncheons of Rum, Eight Barrels of Sugar, and a Quantity of Salt in Bags.—Said Schooner was recaptured by the Public Armed Ship the Merrimack, Moses Brown, Esq; Commander, and is to be sold for the Payment of Salvage.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

*Providence, Nov.* 22, 1799.

---

*Rhode-Island District, sc.*

BY Order of the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, Esq; Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District:

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be exposed for Sale, at Public Auction, at the Store of James Cahoone & Son in Newport, One Barrel of Brown Sugar, adjudged forfeit to the United States, for having been landed from the Sloop Good-Intent, without a Permit therefor.—Said Sale to take Place on Saturday the 14th Day of December next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

*Providence, Nov.* 20, 1799.

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*GIBBS & CHANNING*

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

*BY THE PACKAGE.*

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

*Newport, 25th Feb.* 1799.

---

*SIMEON MARTIN*

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; Mess and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Cask; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.

*Newport, July* 29, 1799.

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CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

*HAS FOR SALE,*

St Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses per Hogshead.

*Newport, Sept.* 24th, 1799.

---

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY*,

Fresh TEAS of the first Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Also, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-street, single and double-refined SUGAR.

*Newport, 8th October*, 1799.

---

Just Received, and for Sale, by

*WILLIAM R. WILDER*,

At his *BOOK-STORE* and *CIRCULATING-LIBRARY*,

*Nearly opposite Messrs.* Gibbs & Channing's *Store*,

A Large and General Assortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which will be Sold at the lowest possible Prices.

*Among which are,*

Large Bibles, of 10 different Kinds.
Small Ditto, per Dozen or Single.
Testaments, per Dozen or Single.
Watts's Psalms and Hymns, per Ditto.
1500 Webster's Spelling-Books, & 3d Parts.
A general Assortment of Accompt Books, Ledgers, &c
Almanacks for 1800, of 3 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or Single.
Sheet Ditto, very convenient for Stores and Compting-Rooms.
Children's Picture-Books, Primers, &c. of 50 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or single.
300 Reams of Writing-Paper, various Sizes and Prices.
Wrapping Ditto per single or Dozen Reams.
Playing Cards by the Groce, Dozen or single Pack.
Slates and Slate Pencils, by the Dozen or single.
Real Dutch Quills, by the 1000 or less.
Black and Red Ink-Powder, by the Dozen or single Paper.
A great Variety of Ladies & Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Instruments.
A beautiful Assortment of Penknives, Desk Knives, Folders, &c.
Best Irish glazed Wafers.
Genuine Dutch Sealing-Wax, Red & Black.
2 Cases of English Hats, imported in the Minerva, of the latest London *Fashions*.
A small Assortment of Jewelry, Perfumery, &c. &c. with very many other Articles too numerous for an Advertisement.

☞ Large Additions are made, and are daily making, to his CIRCULATING-LIBRARY.

*Newport, Nov.* 11, 1799.

N. B. A few Boxes real Havanna Segars.

---

NATHAN B. MILLER

Has for Sale, has

A few Pipes of BRANDY, of the 5th Proof, *entitled to the Drawback.*—Also new Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel or larger Quantity; and PIMENTO by the Bag.

*Oct.* 15, 1799.

---

TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM ENGS, jun.

THE HOUSE he now lives in, a healthy airy Situation (with a good Cellar) and new Store, paved Yard, and a Garden adjoining.

*Newport, 30th Sept.* 1799.

---

JOHN THURSTON,

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Banister's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, deceased, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.

BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Mustard; Codfish; an Assortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Ink-stands; Decanters, Wine Glasses, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Brushes and Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Cases of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Chest Locks; Brass Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouse Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Brushes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fishing-Lines; Fish-Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fishing; ready-made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Patent and other Time Glasses; Double Battle and other Gunpowder; Drawing-Knives; Nova-Scotia Grindstones; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Rice by the Cask, and Flour by the Barrel.

*Newport, August* 5, 1799.

---

JOHN BOURS,

*At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE*,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

*Newport, Nov.* 10, 1799.

---

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of *Samuel Spooner*, late of Newport, Sailmaker, deceased, to make immediate Payment to the Administrator thereon; that Distribution may be made to the Creditors, and the Estate settled, or they must expect to be sued—however disagreeable it is to

WING SPOONER, *Administrator.*

*Newport, Nov.* 18, 1799.

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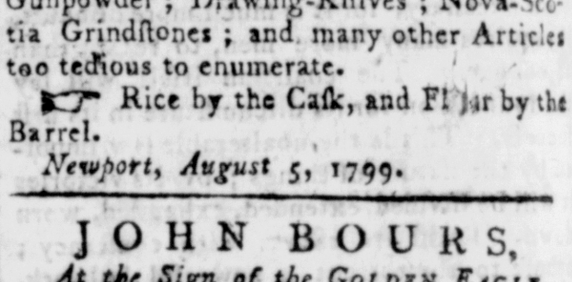

standing what difficulties ould arise.

Mr. Pitt said there was no such engage-ent, though, in honour, we were bound to every exertion for that effect. At the e time he took that opportunity of de-ring, that nothing had happened to lessen assurance of success for that, since the t time this subject was last discussed, ice had been received from our fleets, t they had been received in more than e or two towns as Deliverers and that th-

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*JOHN BAKER*

HAS FOR SALE,

*At his Store on Banister's Wharf,*

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.

*Newport, April* 29, 1799.